

PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Rural Sketches Of the Hawaiian Islands.

A Trip to Kauai, (Continued.)

BY H. M. WHITNEY.

The Plantation of Hon. R. C. Wylie. The soil is unsurpassed in richness from the accumulated washings of the mountains and the mould of perhaps centuries of luxuriant vegetation. By judicious management such a soil can never become exhausted. Mr. McGregor enters upon his herculean task to regenerate this large plantation with an energy that is fully needed, aided by extensive experience and those sound scientific principles of agriculture that cannot fail of the highest results. It was with unfeigned pleasure that I perceived the introduction of the system of making use of the trash for fertilizing the soil by underploughing, and it was well for our planters individually, and for the country at large, if our sugar planters would follow this method, so often advocated and so ably argued by the highest standard-bearers of agricultural science, Bouslog, Thayer, Liebig, Johnston, Mulder, Gray, &c. Thousands of acres of the most fertile soils, hundreds of once rich plantations in the entire range of the South of the United States of America, have been exhausted and sunk into barren wastes by injudicious farming. There are few countries where a judicious course of farming is so much needed as in this. In the far South and West of America an immense area of land is still in its pristine youth. Here we are confined to a certain extent of arable land, whose boundaries may easily be estimated and measured by chain and tape-line. If we exhaust our fertile soils by following in the track of so many who style themselves farmers, but in reality are the most wanton spendthrifts, we rob our children and coming generations of a wealth which a bountiful Providence bestowed on us to keep for them, we leave to them an inheritance of poverty and prison tasks, by leaving to them an exhausted soil, worn out acres and desolate homesteads. This is a subject that pleads not only to the head and heart of our intelligent planters for consideration, but should as well receive the attention of our legislature, if ever in that body a spirit of wisdom and patriotism should happen to enter. The product of our sugar lands far surpasses the product of most other countries. Our soils are rich in those elements that constitute the inorganic materials that are necessary to produce those enormous yields, and the climate is so congenial to the growth of the cane, that the necessary organic substances are freely offered in suitable combinations and absorbed by the open mouthed plants. In Florida a crop is estimated at 2 to 3 thousand pounds of sugar per acre. One acre of tolerable cane takes from the soil, the following substances. See U. S. P. O. Reports, 1882:

Sugar, 12.01 Pounds, Potash, 75.50 Pounds, Phosphoric Acid, 11.28 Chloride of Potash, 12.98 Sulfuric Acid, 12.98 Lime, 27.48 Soda, 10.98 Magnesia, 10.98 Total, 200.00

If the amount of these elements taken from one acre of cane land in Florida is already so large, what must it be on our lands, where cane yields so enormously, and the most ignorant, by looking at those reliable data, cannot wonder at it when he sees the richest soils becoming exhausted by a wanton waste of the most essential elements for the production of good crops. The most profitable plan to keep up and to enrich the soil appears to me to be in letting the plough follow the cane-cutters as close as possible, to open a deep and wide furrow for the reception of the trash and the green tops; and this reminds me of the total absence on our plantations of one of the most useful implements, and one that would be highly prized by our intelligent planters, if once put in use, I mean a double mould half plough. Such a plough would not only open a broad and deep furrow for the reception of trash, &c., but it would be found equally useful for opening furrows for planting and for running ditches; and here let me remark, that I have seen too little attention paid to this, one of the most beneficial operations of farming, judicial ditching. The expenses and the labor in following the above method would not be augmented. It would be merely a shifting of the time of its performance; but the advantage derived from ploughing under the leaves and tops and trash in as green a state as possible, is obvious from the fact that nearly three-fourths of the whole organic matter in this manner buried into the ground has been derived from the air, that by ploughing in the green matter the natural decay is much accelerated and ammonia and nitric acid are to a great extent produced in the soil, and that the escape of the gases engendered by decay, is a powerful assistant to render the soil porous and ready to receive and convey the required nourishment to the roots. When it is considered that the green leaves absorb carbonic acid from the air and discharge the oxygen for the purpose of appropriating the carbon, and that sugar contains 42 per cent. of carbon, no one can doubt the advantage to generate this carbon within reach of the roots to be absorbed by them, either in a liquid state or in the form of carbonic acid, and also that the tender shoots of the rattans will have the gases evaporating from the decaying matter ready and in abundance near their thousands of pores to receive their food, their existence, their vigor to raise that solid pyramid, the sugar stock, that shall yield its generous juice for the benefit of the planter, the laborer and the millions of consumers.

But I fear that I am becoming rather prolix in remarks that may be little interesting to your readers, and I perceive from the length of my manuscript the necessity of moving on. I intend to leave Kauai this year. The plantation above the mill is divided by the river, the greater part lying on the right bank. What places the beholder so much is the perfect level of the whole plantation, a level so perfect that the eye at least cannot perceive any elevations. This of course saves a large amount of animal power and will permit the laying down of wooden railroad tracks, that will not only save labor, cattle, carts and time, but a large amount of expenses. The river being the main thoroughfare and road towards the mill, to which the cane is transported in numerous scows, affords at the same time the greater facility for a perfect system of ditching, by which the crops cannot fail to be greatly augmented. The capabilities of the plantation are so great, that I would not venture to make an estimate of the value of the sun just rising over the hills, that I took my leave from beautiful Hanalei and its kind inmates, mounting higher and higher along the winding road, till at last the crest of the mountain was gained. On my trip to Koloa I enjoyed the society of a most pleasant companion, a young man, in the person of the accomplished engineer of Princeville, Mr. Webster, and the large experience of this gentleman on sugar estates in other countries made his society valuable and instructive to me. We took a last and a long view over the gorgeous scenery of the valley and commenced our journey up hill and down hill, and up and down innumerable times. What a broken country this part of Kauai is! The soil almost uni-

formly a hard red clay with scarcely any perceptible surface soil and mould, countless little rills and mountain streams gush through the gullies, and the water so clear, so cool and crystal like, foaming over rocks or rippling over pebbles, invites the traveler to many a halt to take a drink, not for the sake of slaking thirst but as a luxury. Our horses even appeared to be under the same influence. At every stream they were bending their necks to take a swallow of the "liquid crystal."

The road leads for several miles through open groves of pandanus. Very few trees of other growth except the kukui are met with. The pandanus where so plentiful, lends no beauty to the scenery, but rather gives to the country an aspect of dreariness. On our return we had a view of the sea, the deep blue ocean. A few hours ride brought us to the new home of Chas. Titcomb, Esq., who with true frontier spirit has pulled stakes on one place to open "a clearing" on another. Traveling our leisurely, and accepted the hearty invitation of the "frontierman" and spent a pleasant hour in the genial society of our host. We learned that Mr. T. has command of a plentiful supply of water and a soil capable of producing rich crops. No better judge than Mr. T. Success to him, and may many more follow his example and go to "clearing." The road from here to Mr. Bertelmann's leads over some fine tracts of land. At Mr. Bertelmann's we met with a cordial reception. We observed a few stalks of sugar cane near the house, and could not help wondering that a soil so unpromising should produce such fine cane. But such is the fact. It augurs well for the future prospects of Kauai. A short distance further on the road to Anahola, hidden in a valley and fed by a plentiful stream of water, is the saw mill being erected by Mr. Bertelmann. This is a very important and successful enterprise, and it augurs well for the future of the country that it deserves more than a passing notice. Our road leads now around the mountains of Anahola.

To our left the wide ocean stretches forth, to our right the peaks and rugged mountains of Anahola throw their dark shadows over the landscape, before us leads the road through a dreary and parched waste. High above, near the summit, the mountain of all peaks, the "hole in the wall," a round opening in the dark mountain side looks bright and clear like an eye, the eye of the old man of the mountain. And how long has that solitary eye looked down from its high pinnacle upon generations coming and going, upon the thousands that once enlivened the plain, upon the thousands of canoes that skimmed once over the waves of the sea, upon the thousands that were and are gone like the years and months and days to return never more, till now it looks over a waste, dreary, barren and desolate. Scarcely a sound disturbs the dead silence. A herd of sheep whose woolly coats are reddened by the blowing dust, crop amongst the blackened stones; their dismal bleatings the only sound of life. But those very sheep that bleat so dolefully are for us immensely far. Down hill again we go, and before us lies the thriving seaport town of Anahola, consisting of a dozen huts, 8 or 10 acres of kalo land, 2 trees and a red grown swamp as centrepiece to a dreary land or rather mud puddle space. We climb again upwards to a level plateau, and the road leads over fine pasture land and through groves of fine timber to the residence of E. Krull, Esq., where we alight, meet with a friendly welcome and close our first day's journey. (To be Continued.)

From San Domingo.

New York, November 1.—The following is additional news from the Santiago: On the 4th of October the Spanish garrison was reduced to 1,500 by the departure of the greater part from San Domingo. The same day 600 Spaniards sailed out from the fort, and the same day the Dominicans from the town. The Spaniards were assisted by the guns of the fort, which set fire to the town. The fire continued till the departure of the Santiago, destroying amongst other valuable stores, those of a considerable number of foreign merchants. The Spaniards were driven back to the fort with loss of 450 men. A brisk fire from the fort compelled the Dominicans to leave the town. But few American or British official residences remain. The Catholic churches were among the houses burned. The Spanish soldiers were seen going about with firebrands in their hands when the fight was progressing. Report said that the Spaniards would soon evacuate the fort as they cannot retain it against the Dominicans, who number 4,000 in the neighborhood. Report also says that the whole south side of the island is an actual rebellion, and that the Dominicans, who are reported to have joined Santa Anna, had deserted him. The American, British and other Consuls had arrived at Grand Turk Island.

Russia and Poland.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the French and Austrian notes on the Polish question has been published, together with accompanying memoranda. These replies manifest the same firm attitude as the address to England. Relative to the allusion made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Western Provinces of Russia, as participating in the international stipulations which settled in 1815 the destiny of Warsaw, Prince Gortschakoff maintains that the Imperial Cabinet cannot admit that point of view, even in the most restricted manner. Russia will not admit the right of Europe to interfere in her internal affairs. It is said that Count Rechberg, the Austrian minister, has advised that no response should be made to Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch, but that the three great Powers now await further action on the part of the Russian Government towards the Poles.

The Paris Monitor has reproduced the letter from Warsaw of Aug. 15, addressed by the Polish National Government to Prince Gortschakoff, claiming belligerent rights, and its publication in the French official organ is considered by English and continental journals as equivalent to an unofficial recognition by Napoleon of the Polish National Government. Russia was actively engaged in warlike preparations. The Russian Emperor, in a speech, has promised reforms and extended privileges. Eleven iron plated gunboats, with turrets, will be completed by spring.

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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC.

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NEW BOOKS! ONE CASE OF THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS, just received per YANKEE.

H. M. WHITNEY.

Late Telegrams.

The Revolt in Bragg's Army.

New York, October 29.—A Chattanooga letter to the Herald says: Deserters continue to come into our lines notwithstanding the measures taken by Bragg to prevent them. Nine men and one commissioned officer came in yesterday. The officer, who is intelligent and apparently honest, told a tale which is cheering and inspiring to all good Union men, and which corroborates previous information. He says a full brigade of Tennesseans, with their general at their head, attempted to come through to our lines in a body one day last week, and that one division of staunch rebels was called out to prevent them. A fight of the most sanguinary character ensued, in which artillery and musketry were used for three or four hours, resulting in the overpowering of the disaffected Tennesseans, after some 800 had been slaughtered on both sides. The sound of cannon was distinctly heard in our camps at the time, but nobody could explain the phenomenon of a brisk fire so close to the enemy's rear. The officer says the matter was hushed up, and has been kept so quiet that the extreme of Bragg's army know nothing definite about it. Bragg's distrust of his Tennessee and Georgia troops is, perhaps, an explanation of his delay in attacking us.

From Virginia.

FOURTHS MONROE, October 28.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th says: Quite a severe cavalry fight is reported to have taken place at Brandy Station, on Sunday, in which the enemy were defeated and driven back five miles from there. We have no details.

The same paper says the condition of the currency has become so alarming that its importance has risen even above the excitement of military movements. From every quarter in the Confederacy, schemes, expedients and remedies are daily scattered broadcast over the country, and suggestions of every character are being put forth. One thing is certain—the present financial management is an absolute failure, rendered so not by Mr. Memmenger, but by the people themselves. The funding scheme of Memmenger could succeed only by the cooperation of the people by their cooling forward and continuing to convert the currency into bonds. It is not necessary to inquire into the reasons why the people have failed. The fact that they have not and will not voluntarily fund the currency is an important matter for legislative consideration.

New York, October 30.—The Richmond Whig of the 26th says: Commissioner Ould has returned from an interview with the Yankee Commissioner, Meredith, who intimated that he had no power to negotiate for the further exchange of prisoners, and that Secretary Stanton was always opposed to any exchange of prisoners during the war, and his policy is now the policy of the Government. This will probably be the last interview, unless a desire for its renewal comes from the other side.

Attempted Revolt in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—An extraordinary case of treason recently came to light, implicating several persons in this city, Columbus, Covington and Newport, in the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and overthrow the State Government. The plot, as described to the detectives, was that an attempt would be made to release the rebels by the aid of a party of men, who were to be supplied with arms and ammunition by the rebels. The plan was to release the rebels by the aid of a party of men, who were to be supplied with arms and ammunition by the rebels. The plan was to release the rebels by the aid of a party of men, who were to be supplied with arms and ammunition by the rebels.

CHICAGO, November 3.—In regard to the plot for the release of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, the Cincinnati Gazette says: The plot has been brewing for many months past, and was only discovered by the continual watchful vigilance of detectives. The plan which had been concocted was nearly as follows: On a certain night, which had not been definitely fixed, a sufficient number of the conspirators were to assemble in the vicinity of Camp Chase, and at a given signal were to overpower the guard, which was far from being a strong one. At the same time, the prisoners, who were to be apprised of what was going on, and who number about 4,000, were to make a rush from the inside, and thus secure their freedom. Having armed themselves with the weapons of the guard, they were then to march on Columbus, led by Cathcart, and seize the arsenal, furnishing themselves completely with United States arms stored there. Thence their next attack was to be on the Penitentiary for the release of John Morgan and his men, by whom the rebel army in Ohio was to be offered. Then the rebel campaign in Ohio was to be commenced, and the first proceedings on the part of the traitors was to be the cutting of the telegraph wires and the burning of the railroad bridges in order to prevent the arrival of naval troops. The parties involved in the matter are very numerous and may be found in almost every part of the State, some of them occupying positions under the United States and State Governments.

Mississippi River.

The Tribune's special Washington dispatch says that a gentleman recently saw Viceburg says that the Mississippi river has been unusually low. Only gunboats of light draft can navigate the stream. The dangers to navigation from the snags are increased by the presence of guerrillas, and almost every vessel passing has received volleys at several points. A number of boats have been destroyed. The guerrillas' plan is to pick off the pilots, when the boats become unmanageable, run ashore, and are then attacked, rifled and destroyed, the passengers being left on the bank to go whithersoever they can. The navigation of the river is likely to be seriously affected in this manner, as no convoys can be sent with loads.

Charleston.

A folly Island letter of the 20th, to the Herald, speaking of reopening the bombardment on Sumter, says: From all our sources of information we judge that the intention of the enemy to the occupation of the shattered walls of Sumter with a sand battery similar to Wagner, but unlike that work, secure from approach by sea or parallel. The present purpose of Gen. Gilmore, it is believed, is to prevent the consummation of Beauregard's plan, and in necessity to level the foundations of Sumter to the water's edge. Moultrie and Johnson have so far directed their shots against battery Gregg, but the accuracy of their fire is entirely destroyed by the guns which we have trained upon them. Yesterday a party of our heavy armed guns, between Gregg and Wagner, were directed at the spire of St. Nicholas's Church in Charleston, and at least three shells exploded in the city. Whether they were successful in accomplishing any damage is as yet unknown. The general belief is that our batteries are succeeding in utterly destroying Sumter, and driving the rebel soldiers from its diminished garrison. Deserters from the enemy now acknowledge a fear among the rebel soldiery that we will get into the city. Those who closely watched Fort Sumter on Monday morning, say a steamer took from it to the city a large number of troops immediately after our batteries opened upon it.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Lookout Mountain was taken on the 28th by our troops under Gen. Hooker, with the Eleventh Corps and a portion of the Twelfth, and Palmer's division of the Fourth Corps. No serious opposition was made. The Tennessee river is now open to Chattanooga, and the Army of the Cumberland is relieved from any danger threatened by interrupted communication.

NEW GROCERIES "YANKEE!"

CALIFORNIA CREAM CHEESE. Case green peas, Smoked salmon, Tomato ketchup, qts. Vermicelli, Macaroni. California lard in tins, Pure sperm candles, California smoked beef, Kirt's No. 1 mackerel, 10 lb Boxes "Comet" tea, New split peas, Soda, picnic and water crackers in cases & tins, Soda, picnic & Jenny Lind cakes in tins, Qr. sals Lick's extra family flour, Assorted herbs, French mustard, And For Sale at the FAMILY GROCERY & FEED STORE! 392-1m A. D. CARTWRIGHT

European.

Smithfield, the site of early English martyrdoms, is to be turned into a vegetable market.

The sovereigns before whom Patti sang at Frankfurt were much gallant enough to follow her bouquet.

Garroting has been revived in London, and there is talk of an increase of the police force in consequence.

A baby-prize for the best set of twins is to be awarded at the next horticultural exhibition at Bristol, England.

A hundred and fifty llamas and alpacas are to be turned into an inclosure in the Bois de Boulogne. They have been sent as a present from the President of the Republic of Peru.

Bull fighting seems to be thoroughly implanted in France, and the French show even more daring, and perhaps more ferocity, than the Spaniards, in this bloody and brutal sport.

An ancient bon, said to be the gift of King Alfred, is still blown every night at Ripon, England, at the hour of nine. The maintenance of the city charter depends upon keeping up this antique custom.

Three English "gentlemen," who were concerned in an aggravated case of women-flogging, have been obliged to seek refuge enough to follow her bouquet.

A young man at St. Servan, who was engaged to ride as a jockey at the races of Dinan, subjected himself to so severe a course of training in order to reduce his weight, that he was found dead in the stable, apparently from starvation.

A young lady, who has been blown over the cliffs into the sea, and, thanks to her criminal, she alighted safely on the sands, after her aerial voyage, more frightened than hurt. The effect of the descent on the crinoline is described as the spreading of the sparker boom sheet.

Maximilian could organize a formidable army, it is said, with the place-hunters eager for engagements in the new empire. Thousands of applicants have been made from all parts of the world; and it would require the combined fleets of France and England to convey to Mexico all the parties who offer their services.

Confession seems to be the order of the day in France, with all America. M. Fould intends to replenish the funds by confiscating certain convents which did not begin business in a correct way at first, albeit long established. The nuns are to seek secular ways, which means, perhaps, to look out for suitable partners for life.

MAJESTY OF LAW.—Frederick the Great, a century ago, wished to enlarge his possessions and his palace. A certain mill obscured the view, and he offered the Prussian a fair price for it. He refused to sell it, because it was a paternal estate. Frederick then ordered the mill torn down, which was done. The miller stood calmly by, saying that he would abide by the law. He must obey his sovereign, but the law did not compel him to sell his mill till he chose. He appealed to the courts, and the courts decided that Frederick should rebuild the mill. This he cheerfully did, thanking God that he had a court not influenced by imperial fear or favor. Twenty years ago the present owner of the mill became involved and offered to sell it to Frederick the Great, the successor of Frederick the Great. The sovereign refused to buy, but freely gave him \$50,000, saying that the mill must stand as a monument to the triumph of law, and Prussia stands to-day as a constant monument of the majesty of law. It is not beneath the dignity even of an Emperor to be submissive to law.

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GENERAL SALE To-Morrow, Friday, Dec. 4th, At 10 O'Clock, A. M. at Sales Room.

Will be sold an assortment of Merchandise!

Consisting of Dry goods, Groceries, Crockery ware, Shoes, Clothing, Tea, Tobacco, Matches, Manila rope, Crusted beef, Dried beef, Garden seeds, Brown sugar, Cal. Flour, Zinc paint, Vinegar.

And a Variety of Sundries!

EVENING SALE! Saturday Evening Dec. 12,

At Sales Room, at 6 1-2 O'Clock, Will be sold a varied assortment of articles suited for the coming holidays.

Christmas AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

Consisting of Toys of all descriptions, Fancy goods, Perfumery of the best quality, Cologne, Tea trays, Ladies and gents. fine handkerchiefs, Infant and fancy boxes, Fans, Elegant Articles, for Holiday Gifts! To Numerous to Specify.

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ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, At 6 1-2 O'Clock, At Sales Room will be sold:

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF TOYS ever offered in Honolulu.

ALSO: A large assortment of GOODS especially suited for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Comprising both the ornamental and the useful.

ALSO: Choice FRAMED ENGRAVINGS and PAINTINGS.

Bronzed Clay and Marble Statuettes, An invoice of Children's Willow Chairs and Buckets, Ladies' Willow Work Baskets, FANCY BASKETS! CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c. Catalogues of articles will be distributed prior to the evening of the 17th.

PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS EVE! Wednesday, Dec. 23d,

At 6 1-2 O'Clock, P. M. The Closing Sale PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS!

Will be sold: SEVEN CASES OF TOY DOLLS, And RICH GOODS of the most recherche description.

Suited for elegant HOLIDAY PRESENTS, all of which are incomparable and will be sold without reserve.

To which will be added: Choice Perfumes, FANCY SOAPS AND COSMETICS!

Rich Silks, Shawls, CHINA GOODS AND Ladies' Fine Hose! And an endless variety of FANCY GOODS!

Map of the Sandwich Islands.

THE ONLY CORRECT MAP OF THESE Islands is that of U. S. Exploring Expedition, published by the American Government. Every farmer who owns an acre of ground, every captain who commands a coaster, every trader who wants to find correct names and distances, and every gentleman who desires to be posted up about the group, should possess a copy of it.

A few copies left, price \$1.50 each. A 35c-3m For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

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BLANK BOOKS OF ALL SIZES, Memorandum Books of every description, Black and Blue Ink, Newspaper Files, Bill Files, Mulligan, School and Log Sticks, and Slate Pencils, Chess Men and Chess Boards, Glass Paper Weights, Quills and Steel Pens, Quill and Ivory Toothpicks, Lead Pencils of colored grades and kinds, Inkstands, plain and improved patterns, Trays, Bancroft's Map of California and Pacific Coast, Post Office Letter Scales, Mathematical Instruments, Children's Alphabet Blocks and Toys, Drawing Paper of all sizes and qualities, Improved Rulers of various patterns, Seal Press, Bristol Board, Tin Post-Office Letter Racks, Perfumery, Metalic Match Safes, Tin Envelope Racks, Portfolio letter and card cases, Steel Pens of every desirable pattern, Eyelet Machines, and with other Stationery.

For sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

GRAND EVENING SALE! Saturday Evening, December 5th, At 6 1-2 O'Clock.

Will be sold an assortment of articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

—CONSISTING OF— English, French and German toys, Portrait albums, fans, rich laces, Time pieces, bells, wool mats, Meerschaum pipes, cigar cases, Tobacco jars, watch stands, Glove and handkerchief boxes, Book stands, writing cases, Chess men, fancy ink stands, Bread slicers and knives, Fancy tortoise shell and Mother of pearl needle cases, Purses, watch fobs, beads, and other articles too numerous to mention.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, BRONZE and PARIAN STATUETTES,

Watches, Riding whips, American easy chairs, Paper weights, Music stools, Infant terra cotta, Canebenders, Vases, Flower perfumes, Etruscan, Flower Stands, Candle-Sticks, Water Monkeys, China and Parian Jugs, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

GENERAL SALE! On Tuesday, Dec. 8th,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, Will be sold, an assortment of General Merchandise!

BRILS, MOLASSES, &c., &c.

LARGE EVENING SALE! CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS! AT AUCTION!

On Saturday Evening, Dec. 19, At Sales Room, at 6 1-2 O'Clock, Will be sold a large and varied assortment of CHILDREN'S TOYS, DOLLS,

Ladies' Reticules and Work Baskets, Silver plated Card Baskets and Candlesticks, Stereoscopes with Pictures, Albums, Steel Engravings and Framed Pictures, Pairs Flower Vases, Fine French Porcelain Tea-Sets, Japanese Lacquered Ware, A large variety of goods of the FRENCH FANS. A splendid assortment of the Best Perfumery!

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR HILO, HAWAII.

The A 1 Clipper Schooner Emma Rooke, 160 Tons Register, Capt. W. H. BUSH, Will be dispatched regularly for the above port, EVERY NINE DAYS!

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